104th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - House Document 104-156

EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF ROMANIA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN UPDATED REPORT CONTAINING THE EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF ROMANIA, PURSUANT TO 19 U.S.C. 2432(b)



JANUARY 3, 1996.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

29-011 WASHINGTON: 1996

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 19, 1995, I determined and reported to the Congress that Romania is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Romania and certain other activities without the requirement of an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated report to the Congress concerning the emigration laws and policies of Romania. You will find that the report indicates continued Romanian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the area of emigration policy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 3, 1996.

REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF ROMANIA

This report is submitted pursuant to sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Act"), following Presidential Determination 95–22 of May 19, 1995, that Romania is not in violation of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of sections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act.

All current information indicates that the emigration laws and practices of Romania continue to satisfy the criteria set forth in sections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act with respect to all matters covered in those subsections.

Freedom of movement within Romania and the right to leave are enshrined in the 1991 constitution and are not limited in practice. No exit visa is required to leave Romania, and no prohibitive fees must be paid by potential emigres. Thousands of Romanians left during 1990–1995 in search of economic opportunities in the West. Every citizen has the right to return to Romania, may not be forcefully expatriated, and may not be forcibly deprived of citizenship acquired by birth. A number of former political emigrants were granted passports and have returned to visit or live in Romania.

There are no outstanding emigration cases involving the United

States and no divided-family cases in Romania.

In addition to its non-restrictive emigration practices, Romania continues to make commendable progress in its human rights practices. Romania has worked to achieve excellent relations with the United States, has played a constructive role in the region, and has demonstrated its commitment to complete the transition to a fully democratic, free-market society.

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